

we find it stated that (1) the flippers have highly compressed bones with no power of flexure; (2) the tongue is rudimentary; (3) they lay two coarse flavored eggs (4) the young are hatched blind; (5) the parent feeds the young by inserting its bill into that of the nestling. All of these statements Mr. Murphy found to be erroneous: the tongue is in most if not all species well developed; the eggs are from one to three in different species; the eyes of the young are open at hatching and the young inserts its bill into that of the parent when feeding not *vice versa*.

Mr. Murphy has made an important contribution to our knowledge of the Spheniscidae which may take its place along with Levick's 'Antarctic Penguins' and other recent publications on the subject. His photographs are excellent but the printing of some of the half tones has been very poorly done.—W. S.

Chapman on New Birds from Central and South America.¹—

Dr. Chapman in continuing his studies of the extensive Colombian collections obtained by himself and his collectors, finds additional new forms both in Colombia and in neighboring countries, which he proceeds to name in the present paper. *Odontophorus guianensis panamensis* (p. 363) is described from Panama and the relationship of the other subspecies discussed. The races of *Leptotila rufaxilla* are considered, of which two are described as new, *L. r. hellmayri* (p. 368), Trinidad; and *L. r. pallidipectus* (p. 369) Buena Vista, Colombia. A partial revision of the South American Sparrow Hawks results in the recognition of seven races of which *Cerchneis sparverius caucæ* (p. 375) Cauca Valley, Colombia, and *C. s. fernandensis* (p. 379) Island of Juan Fernandez, off Chile; are new.

The following additional new forms are proposed: *Asio flammeus bogotensis* (p. 370), Bogota; *Rhynchortyx cinctus australis* (p. 365), Barba-coas, Col.; *Columba subrinacea peninsularis* (p. 366), Cristobal Colon, Ven.; *Chamepelia rufipennis caucæ* (p. 367), Cauca Valley; *Pyrhura melanura pacifica* (p. 382), Buenavista Nariño, Col.; *Psittacula conspicillata caucæ* (p. 383), Cauca Valley, *Curucujus massena australis* (p. 384), Barba-coas, Col.; *Andigena nigristrois occidentalis* (p. 385), San Antonio above Cali, Col.; *Chloranerpes rubiginosus buenavistæ* (p. 386), Buena Vista, Col.; *Atlapetes gutturalis brunnescens* (p. 387), Boquete, Chiriqui.—W. S.

Cory on New South American Birds.²—Mr. Cory's continued study of the South American collections received at the Field Museum results in the description of the following new forms: *Threnetes leucurus rufigastra*

¹ Descriptions of Proposed New Birds from Central and South America. By Frank M. Chapman. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXIV, pp. 363-388. May 27, 1915.

² Notes on South American Birds, with Descriptions of New Subspecies. By Charles B. Cory. Field Museum of Natural History Publication 183. Ornithological Series, I, No. 9, pp. 303-335. August 7, 1915.